

Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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DR. A. S. PRINCE,

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TENDERS his professional services to the peo-
ple of this section. He will be found at all
times at his office, and will give prompt attention
to the demands of his patrons.

S. S. VAUGHN,

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is now prepared for the Spring Trade.

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ALL WORK WARRANTED, AND AT THE LOWEST

PRICES!

All who need goods in my line will do well to

examine my new stock.

W. P. McCarver, Iron County, Mo.

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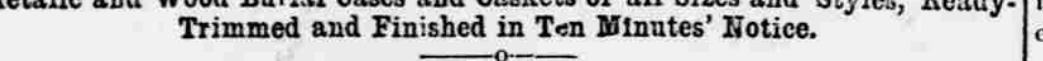
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Bark and Phosphorus in
a palatable form. The
only preparation of iron
that will not blacken the
teeth, so characteristic of
other iron preparations.

GENTLEMEN: I have used DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC in my practice, and in an experience of
twenty-five years in medicine, have never found anything to give the results that DR. HARTER'S
IRON TONIC does. In many cases of Nervous Prostration, Female Debility, Dyspepsia, and an im-
perfect condition of the blood, this perfect remedy, has in my hands, made some wonderful cures.
Cases that have baffled some of our most eminent physicians, have yielded to this great and incom-
parable remedy. I prescribe it in preference to any iron preparation made. In fact, such a compound
as DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a necessity in my practice. DR. ROBERT SAMUELS.

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It gives color to the blood,
natural healthy tone to
the digestive organs and
nervous system, making
it applicable to General
Debility, Loss of App-
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Powers and Impotence.

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BALDWIN BROS.,

Carpenters and Contractors,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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Window and Door Frames,

MOULDINGS and BALISTERS, both sawed and turned; FLOORING and CEIL-
ING, WEATHERBOARDING, and SCOTCH SIDING, tongued and grooved, and
DRESSED FINISHING LUMBER, constantly on hand.

Give us a trial, and we guarantee satisfaction. We compete with St. Louis
prices

[45-1f.] BALDWIN BROS., Iron County, Mo.

From Des Arc.

Since politics have gotten up, I have
been carefully looking over your paper
every week, expecting to see some-
thing from your correspondents down
this way, but for some reason, either
from pressure of business or otherwise,
they are silent. Not willing that your
paper shall travel over its widespread
circulation without your readers occa-
sionally hearing something from this
end of the county, I concluded to give
you a few notes myself.

Our farmers are all busy, and have
used much industry this spring and
summer. The scarcity of produce, ow-
ing to the severe drought last year,
has made the most of them a little
hard up, but they are making every
effort to regain their loss. There are
occasional showers and the appearance
of the present crops indicates a good
yield.

We have had several candidates
down this way, and all but Mr. Foley
were on familiar ground and well ac-
quainted with our citizens, and, of
course, received more or less encour-
agement, and every fellow thinks he is
ahead.

I favored the Hon. J. W. B. to re-
present us again—a man who had all
the experience, etc.—but as he is not
before us, we will have to make an-
other selection. Mr. Foley is not very
well known personally to us, but I
learn he was reared in the northern
part of this county, is a young man
possessing more than ordinary intelli-
gence, and his personal introduction
has made very favorable impressions
on the minds of many of our citizens.
Some, however, are disposed to think
he is too young, but I cannot agree
with that opinion, for, if we have to
send an inexperienced man to the Leg-
islature, his being in the heyday of life
ought to be no objection.

I see there are three candidates out
for Assessor, and cannot say who will
be the lucky one. I understand that
Uncle D. is in the northern part of the
county. I don't know what success he
is having, but am disposed to give him
the best he has in the shop. Uncle D.
is a splendid bareback rider, and gen-
erally rides a good traveling horse.

Our old friend, Tom Fitz, is now
very sick, and we understand that Dr.
Farrar came down to see him. Tom is
a good fellow; in fact, I don't know
how we could do without him. He
has our best wishes for an early recov-
ery.

T. C. to W. C.

Esteemed Sir—Our first lesson closed
with the statement that Ireland had
received four installments of Roman
law. Three of them combined came
upon her through England, but the
first, and most effective one, came to
her direct. At the beginning of the
Christian era the Irish were barbarians.
The civilization of pagan Rome,
poor as it was, had never touched
them. About the beginning of the
fifth century, Celestine, Bishop of
Rome, sent Palladius into Ireland as a
missionary, but the mission was not a
success. The results realized bore poor
proportion to his laborious and pious
endeavors. After the death of Palladius,
the same pontiff sent in Succa-
thus, a Scotchman, whose name he
changed to Patrick, which was soon
shortened into Patric. He entered
Ireland A. D. 432, and worked with
such patience, resolution, dexterity and
tact that in 472 the converts and
churches had multiplied to such an ex-
tent that he established the Archbish-
opric of Armagh, which remains to
this day the metropolitan see of the
Irish Church.

The Church of Rome has never for-
gotten the fact that she was the first
to redeem Ireland from barbarism, and
she takes good care that the Irish shall
not forget. The Pope of Rome has al-
ways been a troublesome factor in
European politics. In proof of this we
need only recall the names of Cardinals
Du Retz, Richelieu, Mazarin and
Wolsey, and it is a well-known fact
that the late war between Germany
and France was instigated by the Em-
press Eugenie, at the dictation of her
spiritual advisers.

It is generally supposed that the
Pope has ceased to be a temporal
prince. There never was a greater
mistake. The rights of a temporal
sovereign do not depend on the extent
of his territory, but on the fact that
his rights of sovereignty are recog-
nized within certain territorial lines,
however limited in space. The Pope
in the Vatican rules a few acres, but
help is rendered from all parts of the
civilized world to pile his kingdom full
of money.

The close student of European poli-

tics to-day will discover that the Pope
of Rome and the Sultan of Turkey
have pooled their interests; that is,
they are using the same tactics to pro-
tect themselves by making their ene-
mies destroy each other. Both Rome
and Constantinople are availing them-
selves of the mutual fears and jealousies
of European rulers to play them against
each other.

Here, then, is the bottom of the Irish
question. It is the hold by which it is
proposed to control Great Britain in
Europe, and the Indian question is to
control her in Asia. A little examina-
tion will show that in this way the
Irish question becomes at once Euro-
pean, without being international. Under
the manipulation of this power,
use can be, and is, made of the animos-
ity between Catholic and Protestant,
and of the feud between Saxon and
Celt; imaginary wrongs are paraded,
and the real wrongs inflicted by En-
gland, which are great, are magnified
until every Irishman wishes well to
any nation that will attack England.

Study the condition of affairs in
Egypt, and it can be seen where the
Sultan is coming in on England. No-
tice can also be taken of the fact that
Germany has recognized the Pope as a
temporal prince.

Thus it will be seen that into the
Irish question a great many interests
can be drawn, and each additional in-
terest puts a new side to the question.
In the meantime, what are the Irish
people to do? Get out of Ireland as
fast as possible.

In our next lesson we will discuss
the comparative anatomy of your bi-
cycle, Land Reform.

T. C.

The Use of Advertising.

It is a mistaken idea some people
have that a standing advertisement in
a local paper does no good. In the
family circle of those who live in the
country the purchases to be made on
the next visit to town are thought
about and discussed much in the same
manner as the retail merchant studies
what to buy for his trade when he vi-
sits the wholesale mart. The local pa-
per goes into the family circle while
these questions are being thought of.
The name of a merchant in the town
where trading is done strikes the eye
of some one of the family, who sug-
gests that there is the place to go.
That gives rise to a general discussion
of the goods of the advertiser, while
no one of the family happens to think
of the merchant who does not adver-
tise. The result is that an understand-
ing is then and there reached that the
goods shall be purchased of the mer-
chant suggested by the silent adver-
tisement in the county paper. We
have always found, during a number
of years of careful observation and
study of this subject, that the mer-
chant who advertises most does the
best business. Advertising of any
kind pays. If we were going to town
to buy something, without any particu-
lar place in view, and should see a
line on a plank fence suggesting a
place where such goods as we desired
were kept, it is very probable we
should go to the store suggested by it.
So would most of us. Human nature
is the same everywhere. But a line in
the paper is worth a dozen on the
fence, because it goes into the family,
gets there before they start to town,
and, when they do start, that line has
already "got in its work."

What Protection Does.

[From the Post-Dispatch.]

"Does the Post-Dispatch pretend to
say that the protection of American
laborers reduces wages?" asks the
Inter-Ocean of Chicago. The Post-
Dispatch certainly does not pretend to
say that the protection of American
laborers reduces their wages. But it
does say that what the Inter-Ocean
calls "the protection of American la-
borers" is simply the protection of
manufacturing monopolies, and that,
instead of American labor being pro-
tected, it is heavily taxed by our so-
called protective tariff to support these
monopolies. There is no law to pre-
vent the monopolists from importing
all the "pauper labor from Europe"
they need to break down the market
for American labor and make living
more costly to the American work-
man. So far as the labor market is
concerned, the protected monopolists
are the most radical free-traders we
know of. Protection gives them a mo-
nopoly of the home market, and en-
ables them to extort high prices for
their wares from a thousand laborers
where they afford employment for one.
Instead of paying higher wages in
consequence of the high prices which
the tariff monopoly enables them to
extort from their customers, these pro-

ected manufacturers pay only the
same average rate as the rest of the
community for common or skilled la-
bor, and put the huge profits in their
own pockets. The moment a short
crop increases the cost of living a lit-
tle, it is discovered that their employes
cannot subsist on the wages allowed
them, and when they ask for more the
mills and factories are stopped and
they are turned out to starve, while
the farmers and other classes of con-
sumers, who are taxed to pay the pro-
fits of the protected monopolists, have
to pay for the protected articles the
same old monopoly prices or higher
ones. This sort of protection, the sort
which the Inter-Ocean advocates, is
downright robbery of the great mass
of American laborers—taxing them,
not to support the Government, not
for the benefit of the poor or the pub-
lic, but to swell the income of the sur-
plus capital of the rich. This is the
worst sort of communism, and the
craziest communism never proposed
anything that cannot be justified by
the same logic that justifies this. Cap-
ital can find plenty of employment
and legitimate profit in this country
unaided by any grant of monopoly
rights and powers. Our country's su-
periority in all natural resources and
productive capacities is protection
enough to keep the rate of interest al-
ways higher here than in any other
commercial and manufacturing coun-
try.

Just think of it! Colorado was ad-
mitted into the Union as a State when
the Union was 100 years old, and is
therefore called the Centennial State.
Twenty-one years ago the city of Den-
ver existed only in imagination; now
its population exceeds 60,000.

Twelve lines of railroads center in
Denver and cars are running on all of
these roads. The population of Den-
ver is increasing by immigration at a
rate exceeding 1,000 per month. It is
the finest and most substantially built
city of its size and years there is to be
found in the United States. The popu-
lation of Colorado entire is now a
little more than 200,000, and is filling
up at the rate of about 100,000 increase
per year. Men of means, muscle and
disposition to industry are being di-
rected to Colorado because of the great
opportunity its mines offer for the in-
vestment of money, machinery and
time. Last year more than \$25,000,000
worth of gold, silver and copper was
taken out of the mines of Colorado at
a profit to the miners exceeding \$15,-
000,000. In no other part of the coun-
try has such a small population suc-
ceeded in producing so much wealth.
The mining enterprises of Colorado
are yet in their infancy. New mines
are being discovered every week and
hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth
of the most improved machin-
ery is being put in place for the mining
and smelting of ores there this year.
From all parts of the country, espe-
cially from the North, earnest, active,
enterprising, determined men are mak-
ing their way to Colorado to engage in
the development of her great industry,
the same being the production of min-
eral or the taking it out from the great
mineral-bearing mines.

Among those who have lately gone
to Colorado is Mark M., more widely
known as "Brick" Pomeroy, who went
to Colorado about two years ago, and
who is now publishing his large eight-
page paper, Pomeroy's Great West, in
Denver, which is sent out at \$2 per
year, and contains a vast amount of
reliable information concerning mines
and mining enterprises of this young
but wonderfully vigorous and growing
State. Since going to Colorado Pome-
roy has become interested in some of
the most valuable mining properties
in the State, and from some of them is
now taking out ore in large quantities,
so that he bids fair to become one of
the largest wealth-producers in the
West.

Persons wishing information con-
cerning Colorado and her mining in-
terests, or wishing to invest some
money in legitimate mining properties
and mining enterprises, will do well to
subscribe for Pomeroy's Great West,
or to send for sample copies of the pa-
per, or to write to the editor thereof,
whose address is Denver.

In this country are a great many
persons who do not like "Brick" Pome-
roy, but certainly his energy and in-
dustry are commendable, and he is
doing so much to help develop the re-
sources of this country it is presumed
that he will in time be fully forgiven
for having positive ideas and a de-
sire to explain them plainly.

Handley's Temple of Music
and Organs. C. W. Handley,
10th and Olive Sts., St. Louis.
Catalogues and terms.